Table 2. Number, median days, incidence rate¹ and relative standard errors of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work² involving musculoskeletal disorders³ by part of body, Florida, 2000

			Median	Incidence	Relative
	Part of body	Number	days away	rate	standard
			from work		error
Total		27,299	6	55.2	3.7
0	Hood				
0 03	Head Face	-			
031	Forehead				
031					
1	Eye(s)	722	3	1.5	10.8
10	Neck, Including Throat	722	3	1.5	10.8
	Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders Trunk	19,143	6		
2 20		19,143	О	38.7	3.8
21	Trunk, unspecified	2 600	10	 1	
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	2,690		5.4	6.3
22	Chest, including ribs, internal organs	301	4		16.3
220	Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	301	4		16.3
23	Back, including spine, spinal cord	13,816	5	27.9	4.0
230	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	7,697	5	15.6	4.6
231	Lumbar region	5,743	5	11.6	4.9
232	Thoracic region	346	3		15.2
233	Sacral region				
234	Coccygeal region				
239	Back, including spine, spinal cord, n.e.c.	4 400			
24	Abdomen	1,490	16	3.0	7.9
240	Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	371	5		14.7
241	Internal abdominal location, unspecified	306	16		16.1
242	Stomach organ	79	14		31.2
245	Intestines, peritoneum	731	21	1.5	10.7
2450	Intestines, peritoneum, unspecified	172	21		21.3
2451	Peritoneum	451	18		13.4
2459	Intestines, n.e.c.	108	47		26.8
249	Internal abdominal location, n.e.c.				
25	Pelvic region	824	10	1.7	10.2
250	Pelvic region, unspecified				
251	Hip(s)	211	8		19.3
254	Groin	604	10	1.2	11.7
28	Multiple trunk locations				
3	Upper extremities	3,321	9	6.7	5.8
31	Arm(s)	1,230	5	2.5	8.5
310	Arm(s), unspecified	772	5	1.6	10.5
311	Upper arm(s)				
312	Elbow(s)	374	5		14.7
313	Forearm(s)				
318	Multiple arm(s) locations				
319	Arm(s), n.e.c.	4			
32	Wrist(s)	1,500	10	3.0	7.9
33	Hand(s), except finger(s)	320	8		15.8
34	Finger(s), fingernail(s)	237	12		18.2
38	Multiple upper extremities locations				
383	Hand(s) and arm(s)				
389	Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.				
4	Lower extremities	3,179		6.4	5.9
41	Leg(s)	2,507	4	5.1	6.4
410	Leg(s), unspecified	209	5		19.4
411	Thigh(s)	77	1		31.7

Table 2. Number, median days, incidence rate¹ and relative standard errors of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work² involving musculoskeletal disorders³ by part of body, Florida, 2000

	Part of body	Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Relative standard error
412	Knee(s)	2,207	4	4.5	6.7
413	Lower leg(s)				
42	Ankle(s)	498	3	1.0	12.8
43	Foot(feet), except toe(s)	172	10		21.3
430	Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	172	10		21.3
44	Toe(s), toenail(s)				
8	Multiple Body Parts	901	12	1.8	9.8

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, July 15, 2003

² Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.